

# President Will Ask Congress for Authority to Handle Situation

## WILSON TO ADDRESS CONGRESS TO-DAY

Expects to Begin Work at 8 o'clock This Morning on Personal Message.

### WILL BE BRIEF AND TO THE POINT

Chief Executive, at White Sulphur Springs, Va., April 19.—President Wilson will commence work at 8 o'clock to-morrow morning on his personal address to Congress, in which he will request permission to use the army and navy of the United States to "uphold the dignity and defend the honor of the nation."

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

White Sulphur Springs, Va., April 19.—President Wilson will commence work at 8 o'clock to-morrow morning on his personal address to Congress, in which he will request permission to use the army and navy of the United States to "uphold the dignity and defend the honor of the nation."

This, however, is not expected. A surprising message from the Mexican dictator reached the President to-day.

Over the telephone the President instructed Secretary Bryan that he did not consider that this note needed a reply.

The United States is through with note-writing, the President indicated.

The next move will be a blow from the mailed fist, a stroke from the Atlantic Fleet, which is now on its way southward, augmented by the torpedo flotilla, which was ordered to Tampico late last night.

Despite the fact that his physician, Dr. Carey T. Grayson, had instructed him to remain as quiet as possible to-day, the President was noticeably nervous all day.

For the first time in months he failed to attend church, but spent the morning strolling over the golf links with Mrs. Wilson.

In the afternoon the President went for a long drive through the Alleghenies, and immediately upon returning to his hotel started off on another walk, and moved on, except for the Secret Service men.

All day long the chief executive was in close touch with the situation in Mexico. A telephone wire from the hotel was tapped directly into the White House. The long distance telephone in the President's private room was constantly connected up with the office of Secretary of State Bryan.

Twice during the day President Wilson conferred with Secretary Bryan, but it was stated "nothing of importance" developed during these conferences.

All the Mexican dispatches received at the State Department were wired to the President as soon as they had been translated.

An interesting incident occurred during the President's morning walk to-day. Near the Greenbrier Hotel, the chief executive and Mrs. Wilson met a group of children, the eldest of whom was carrying an American flag. Apparently unconscious of the presence of the President, the children continued in their play.

"What are you doing?" inquired the chief executive of the youngsters.

"We are saluting the flag," replied Robert Claybaugh, of New York.

The President then said: "I hope you will carry that flag to honor the flag of your country," and moved on. It was not until he had passed that the children learned that the big man with the red smile was the President of the United States.

The President and his party left here at 11:15 to-night. They are scheduled to reach Washington at 7:15 to-morrow morning.

## SENATOR SWANSON SAYS DIPLOMACY CAN DO MORE

(Continued From First Page.)

cerned, will remain unaffected. Such a blockade, he said, could be maintained until the loss of revenue and supplies forced a belated repatriation or it might be a simple step on the part of either side, lead to war.

As a member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Senator Swanson's presence in Washington to-day is of the first importance.

Senator Stone, of Mississippi, who is chairman of the committee, is so ill, he is unable to attend to its duties. Representative H. D. Flood, of Virginia, chairman of the House Committee on Foreign Relations, was married in Washington on Saturday.

"I guess, Mr. Flood will cut his honeymoon short when he hears the news," observed Senator Swanson with a smile. "No member will want to stay away from Washington in all this excitement."

If Your Loose Change

at the end of each week were deposited in the bank, you would be surprised to see how the amount would grow!

Start a savings account now, with the loose change in your pocket and see!

3% Interest on savings compounded semi-annually.

Planters National Bank

Capital & Surplus, \$1,600,000.00

## Four Years of Turmoil in Mexico.

1910.—May 30, Madero enters race for presidency. June 27, Porfirio Diaz re-elected President. November 20, Rebels seize Vera Cruz. November 25, Revolt ends. Madero estates seized. November 27, Five hundred rebels shot by order of government. December 1, Diaz inaugurated. December 5, Government peace commission fails. December 17, Diaz army beaten at La Juntia.

1911.—February 6, Mexican troops flee Juarez when rebels surrounded town.

March 9, American troops ordered to Texas points.

March 25, Diaz Cabinet quits.

March 28, New Cabinet named.

April 5, Madero issues ultimatum declaring Diaz must resign.

April 23, Armistice made.

May 26, City of Mexico in hands of mob.

May 26, Diaz resigns.

May 27, Diaz escapes.

August 3, Vasquez-Gomez ousted from Cabinet.

August 31, Madero elected President.

December 7, Reyes starts new revolt.

1912.—February 12, Rebels name Vasquez-Gomez leader.

October 17, Felix Diaz seizes Vera Cruz.

October 24, Diaz captured and imprisoned.

1913.—January 13, Rebels fire on American troops at Fabens, Tex.

January 26, Truce announced.

February 9, Diaz follows seizes Mexico City arsenal.

February 18, Madero thrown into prison by General Huerta.

February 23, Madero shot by soldiers while trying to escape.

March 1, United States government refuses to recognize Huerta's government.

1914.—April 2, Torreon taken by Villa after a week of fighting.

April 9, American marines arrested in Tampico. Their release ordered after protests by Admiral Mayo.

April 14, The Atlantic Fleet ordered to Tampico.

April 14, The Atlantic Fleet ordered to Tampico.

April 14, The Atlantic Fleet ordered to Tampico.

April 14, The Atlantic Fleet ordered to Tampico.

April 14, The Atlantic Fleet ordered to Tampico.

April 14, The Atlantic Fleet ordered to Tampico.

April 14, The Atlantic Fleet ordered to Tampico.

April 14, The Atlantic Fleet ordered to Tampico.

April 14, The Atlantic Fleet ordered to Tampico.

April 14, The Atlantic Fleet ordered to Tampico.

April 14, The Atlantic Fleet ordered to Tampico.

April 14, The Atlantic Fleet ordered to Tampico.

April 14, The Atlantic Fleet ordered to Tampico.

April 14, The Atlantic Fleet ordered to Tampico.

April 14, The Atlantic Fleet ordered to Tampico.

April 14, The Atlantic Fleet ordered to Tampico.

April 14, The Atlantic Fleet ordered to Tampico.

April 14, The Atlantic Fleet ordered to Tampico.

April 14, The Atlantic Fleet ordered to Tampico.

April 14, The Atlantic Fleet ordered to Tampico.

April 14, The Atlantic Fleet ordered to Tampico.

April 14, The Atlantic Fleet ordered to Tampico.

April 14, The Atlantic Fleet ordered to Tampico.

April 14, The Atlantic Fleet ordered to Tampico.

April 14, The Atlantic Fleet ordered to Tampico.

April 14, The Atlantic Fleet ordered to Tampico.

April 14, The Atlantic Fleet ordered to Tampico.

April 14, The Atlantic Fleet ordered to Tampico.

April 14, The Atlantic Fleet ordered to Tampico.

April 14, The Atlantic Fleet ordered to Tampico.

April 14, The Atlantic Fleet ordered to Tampico.

April 14, The Atlantic Fleet ordered to Tampico.

April 14, The Atlantic Fleet ordered to Tampico.

April 14, The Atlantic Fleet ordered to Tampico.

April 14, The Atlantic Fleet ordered to Tampico.

April 14, The Atlantic Fleet ordered to Tampico.

April 14, The Atlantic Fleet ordered to Tampico.

April 14, The Atlantic Fleet ordered to Tampico.

April 14, The Atlantic Fleet ordered to Tampico.

April 14, The Atlantic Fleet ordered to Tampico.

April 14, The Atlantic Fleet ordered to Tampico.

April 14, The Atlantic Fleet ordered to Tampico.

April 14, The Atlantic Fleet ordered to Tampico.

April 14, The Atlantic Fleet ordered to Tampico.

April 14, The Atlantic Fleet ordered to Tampico.

April 14, The Atlantic Fleet ordered to Tampico.

April 14, The Atlantic Fleet ordered to Tampico.

April 14, The Atlantic Fleet ordered to Tampico.

April 14, The Atlantic Fleet ordered to Tampico.

April 14, The Atlantic Fleet ordered to Tampico.

April 14, The Atlantic Fleet ordered to Tampico.

April 14, The Atlantic Fleet ordered to Tampico.

April 14, The Atlantic Fleet ordered to Tampico.

April 14, The Atlantic Fleet ordered to Tampico.

April 14, The Atlantic Fleet ordered to Tampico.

April 14, The Atlantic Fleet ordered to Tampico.

April 14, The Atlantic Fleet ordered to Tampico.

April 14, The Atlantic Fleet ordered to Tampico.

April 14, The Atlantic Fleet ordered to Tampico.

April 14, The Atlantic Fleet ordered to Tampico.

April 14, The Atlantic Fleet ordered to Tampico.

## CLARK FOR PEACE, BUT WITH HONOR

Speaker Declares Monroe Doctrine Stronger Than It Ever Was Before.

### PREPARED TO MEET TROUBLE

Presents Picture of Greatness of Republic and Its Wide-spread Influence.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

New York, April 19.—Speaker Clark, in an address at the West End Presbyterian Church to-night, pronounced the Monroe Doctrine stronger than it ever was before.

Without referring directly to the Mexican crisis, the Speaker, in presenting a picture of the greatness of the republic, made frequent references to the eventuality of war, and in what manner we are prepared to meet it.

He defined the Monroe Doctrine as meaning, "We warn all nations of the earth not to touch any of the republics to the south of us, lest they suffer for it."

"That doctrine," said the Speaker, "has grown and strengthened with the nation. That is our contribution to international law. It is not a doctrine of fear, but of peace, but always with peace with honor."

Without referring directly to the Mexican crisis, the Speaker, in presenting a picture of the greatness of the republic, made frequent references to the eventuality of war, and in what manner we are prepared to meet it.

He defined the Monroe Doctrine as meaning, "We warn all nations of the earth not to touch any of the republics to the south of us, lest they suffer for it."

"That doctrine," said the Speaker, "has grown and strengthened with the nation. That is our contribution to international law. It is not a doctrine of fear, but of peace, but always with peace with honor."

Without referring directly to the Mexican crisis, the Speaker, in presenting a picture of the greatness of the republic, made frequent references to the eventuality of war, and in what manner we are prepared to meet it.

He defined the Monroe Doctrine as meaning, "We warn all nations of the earth not to touch any of the republics to the south of us, lest they suffer for it."

"That doctrine," said the Speaker, "has grown and strengthened with the nation. That is our contribution to international law. It is not a doctrine of fear, but of peace, but always with peace with honor."

Without referring directly to the Mexican crisis, the Speaker, in presenting a picture of the greatness of the republic, made frequent references to the eventuality of war, and in what manner we are prepared to meet it.

He defined the Monroe Doctrine as meaning, "We warn all nations of the earth not to touch any of the republics to the south of us, lest they suffer for it."

"That doctrine," said the Speaker, "has grown and strengthened with the nation. That is our contribution to international law. It is not a doctrine of fear, but of peace, but always with peace with honor."

Without referring directly to the Mexican crisis, the Speaker, in presenting a picture of the greatness of the republic, made frequent references to the eventuality of war, and in what manner we are prepared to meet it.

He defined the Monroe Doctrine as meaning, "We warn all nations of the earth not to touch any of the republics to the south of us, lest they suffer for it."

"That doctrine," said the Speaker, "has grown and strengthened with the nation. That is our contribution to international law. It is not a doctrine of fear, but of peace, but always with peace with honor."

Without referring directly to the Mexican crisis, the Speaker, in presenting a picture of the greatness of the republic, made frequent references to the eventuality of war, and in what manner we are prepared to meet it.

He defined the Monroe Doctrine as meaning, "We warn all nations of the earth not to touch any of the republics to the south of us, lest they suffer for it."

"That doctrine," said the Speaker, "has grown and strengthened with the nation. That is our contribution to international law. It is not a doctrine of fear, but of peace, but always with peace with honor."

Without referring directly to the Mexican crisis, the Speaker, in presenting a picture of the greatness of the republic, made frequent references to the eventuality of war, and in what manner we are prepared to meet it.

He defined the Monroe Doctrine as meaning, "We warn all nations of the earth not to touch any of the republics to the south of us, lest they suffer for it."

"That doctrine," said the Speaker, "has grown and strengthened with the nation. That is our contribution to international law. It is not a doctrine of fear, but of peace, but always with peace with honor."

Without referring directly to the Mexican crisis, the Speaker, in presenting a picture of the greatness of the republic, made frequent references to the eventuality of war, and in what manner we are prepared to meet it.

He defined the Monroe Doctrine as meaning, "We warn all nations of the earth not to touch any of the republics to the south of us, lest they suffer for it."

"That doctrine," said the Speaker, "has grown and strengthened with the nation. That is our contribution to international law. It is not a doctrine of fear, but of peace, but always with peace with honor."

Without referring directly to the Mexican crisis, the Speaker, in presenting a picture of the greatness of the republic, made frequent references to the eventuality of war, and in what manner we are prepared to meet it.

He defined the Monroe Doctrine as meaning, "We warn all nations of the earth not to touch any of the republics to the south of us, lest they suffer for it."

"That doctrine," said the Speaker, "has grown and strengthened with the nation. That is our contribution to international law. It is not a doctrine of fear, but of peace, but always with peace with honor."

Without referring directly to the Mexican crisis, the Speaker, in presenting a picture of the greatness of the republic, made frequent references to the eventuality of war, and in what manner we are prepared to meet it.

He defined the Monroe Doctrine as meaning, "We warn all nations of the earth not to touch any of the republics to the south of us, lest they suffer for it."

"That doctrine," said the Speaker, "has grown and strengthened with the nation. That is our contribution to international law. It is not a doctrine of fear, but of peace, but always with peace with honor."

Without referring directly to the Mexican crisis, the Speaker, in presenting a picture of the greatness of the republic, made frequent references to the eventuality of war, and in what manner we are prepared to meet it.

He defined the Monroe Doctrine as meaning, "We warn all nations of the earth not to touch any of the republics to the south of us, lest they suffer for it."

"That doctrine," said the Speaker, "has grown and strengthened with the nation. That is our contribution to international law. It is not a doctrine of fear, but of peace, but always with peace with honor."

Without referring directly to the Mexican crisis, the Speaker, in presenting a picture of the greatness of the republic, made frequent references to the eventuality of war, and in what manner we are prepared to meet it.

## PEACE FIRST MOVE OF AMERICAN ARMY

Vera Cruz and Tampico to Be Seized, and Marines to Hold Railroad Bridge.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

Washington, April 19.—The first move of the American army will be to seize Vera Cruz and Tampico, and hold the railroad bridge in the Cordova gorge, fifteen miles from Vera Cruz. This bridge is the key to transportation between Vera Cruz and Mexico City. The marines will hold the bridge until they can be relieved by 5,000 regular troops, which will be rushed from Galveston, Tex.

While President Wilson and Congress fear there may be war with Mexico, no steps have been taken by this government to check the rush of munitions of war from this country into Mexico.

Every day tons of supplies, of arms, and thousands of rounds of powder are being shipped across the United States border into Mexico with the likelihood that should war come with Huerta the shots will be turned against America.

This condition was foreseen by many legislators who protested against the raising of the embargo upon the shipment of arms into Mexico some months ago. The President's action in this regard is the result of the pressure of the situation.

It is asserted that the "munitions" of war from this country into Mexico are being shipped in great quantities.

Every day tons of supplies, of arms, and thousands of rounds of powder are being shipped across the United States border into Mexico with the likelihood that should war come with Huerta the shots will be turned against America.

This condition was foreseen by many legislators who protested against the raising of the embargo upon the shipment of arms into Mexico some months ago. The President's action in this regard is the result of the pressure of the situation.

It is asserted that the "munitions" of war from this country into Mexico are being shipped in great quantities.

Every day tons of supplies, of arms, and thousands of rounds of powder are being shipped across the United States border into Mexico with the likelihood that should war come with Huerta the shots will be turned against America.

This condition was foreseen by many legislators who protested against the raising of the embargo upon the shipment of arms into Mexico some months ago. The President's action in this regard is the result of the pressure of the situation.

It is asserted that the "munitions" of war from this country into Mexico are being shipped in great quantities.

Every day tons of supplies, of arms, and thousands of rounds of powder are being shipped across the United States border into Mexico with the likelihood that should war come with Huerta the shots will be turned against America.

This condition was foreseen by many legislators who protested against the raising of the embargo upon the shipment of arms into Mexico some months ago. The President's action in this regard is the result of the pressure of the situation.

It is asserted that the "munitions" of war from this country into Mexico are being shipped in great quantities.

Every day tons of supplies, of arms, and thousands of rounds of powder are being shipped across the United States border into Mexico with the likelihood that should war come with Huerta the shots will be turned against America.

This condition was foreseen by many legislators who protested against the raising of the embargo upon the shipment of arms into Mexico some months ago. The President's action in this regard is the result of the pressure of the situation.

It is asserted that the "munitions" of war from this country into Mexico are being shipped in great quantities.

Every day tons of supplies, of arms, and thousands of rounds of powder are being shipped across the United States border into Mexico with the likelihood that should war come with Huerta the shots will be turned against America.

This condition was foreseen by many legislators who protested against the raising of the embargo upon the shipment of arms into Mexico some months ago. The President's action in this regard is the result of the pressure of the situation.

It is asserted that the "munitions" of war from this country into Mexico are being shipped in great quantities.

Every day tons of supplies, of arms, and thousands of rounds of powder are being shipped across the United States border into Mexico with the likelihood that should war come with Huerta the shots will be turned against America.

This condition was foreseen by many legislators who protested against the raising of the embargo upon the shipment of arms into Mexico some months ago. The President's action in this regard is the result of the pressure of the situation.

It is asserted that the "munitions" of war from this country into Mexico are being shipped in great quantities.

Every day tons of supplies, of arms, and thousands of rounds of powder are being shipped across the United States border into Mexico with the likelihood that should war come with Huerta the shots will be turned against America.

This condition was foreseen by many legislators who protested against the raising of the embargo upon the shipment of arms into Mexico some months ago. The President's action in this regard is the result of the pressure of the situation.

It is asserted that the "munitions" of war from this country into Mexico are being shipped in great quantities.

Every day tons of supplies, of arms, and thousands of rounds of powder are being shipped across the United States border into Mexico with the likelihood that should war come with Huerta the shots will be turned against America.

This condition was foreseen by many legislators who protested against the raising of the embargo upon the shipment of arms into Mexico some months ago. The President's action in this regard is the result of the pressure of the situation.

It is asserted that the "munitions" of war from this country into Mexico are being shipped in great quantities.

Every day tons of supplies, of arms, and thousands of rounds of powder are being shipped across the United States border into Mexico with the likelihood that should war come with Huerta the shots will be turned against America.

This condition was foreseen by many legislators who protested against the raising of the embargo upon the shipment of arms into Mexico some months ago. The President's action in this regard is the result of the pressure of the situation.

It is asserted that the "munitions" of war from this country into Mexico are being shipped in great quantities.

Every day tons of supplies, of arms, and thousands of rounds of powder are being shipped across the United States border into Mexico with the likelihood that should war come with Huerta the shots will be turned against America.

This condition was foreseen by many legislators who protested against the raising of the embargo upon the shipment of arms into Mexico some months ago. The President's action in this regard is the result of the pressure of the situation.

It is asserted that the "munitions" of war from this country into Mexico are being shipped in great quantities.

Every day tons of supplies, of arms, and thousands of rounds of powder are being shipped across the United States border into Mexico with the likelihood that should war come with Huerta the shots will be turned against America.

This condition was foreseen by many legislators who protested against the raising of the embargo upon the shipment of arms into Mexico some months ago. The President's action in this regard is the result of the pressure of the situation.

## FLETCHER MEETS BRITISH ADMIRAL